WHY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR REFUSED TO STRIKE-COMPULSORY AR-

BITRATION CONDEMNED. Aug. 25.-President Debs, of the American Railway Union, was recalled at the beginning of to-day's session of the National mission. He produced a letter subsion, "Save your money and buy a was not his, but that of his stenographer. I. P. Benedict, and was used by the latonly in a spirit of badinage. The letter declares that the expression was a common one in the at Butte, Mont., from which Mr. Benedict

Mr. Debs was then asked: "Do you believe it justifable to the up the commerce of the country in order to obtain redress for a comparatively small

"That depends. For a small griev-I do not think it would be justifiable; for affecting a large number of men, I think it

"Do you think a railroad company would be iffable in tying up commerce in order to reand made on one road?"

Well, that is the way the general managers do Commissioner Wright then read Mr. Debs a com-

munication which suggests that labor and capital each be required to file a bond, to be forfelted in case of a refusal to submit any question to arbi The witness did not like the plan. He said he was opposed to anything like compulsory arbitration. President Debs said he had no personal knowledge of a blacklist.

then sevoted his attention to denying statements made by General Manager St. John, first denying that there were only 200 members of the A. R. U. on the Rock Island system.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, next took the stand. He said the membership of the order was 550,000. Mr. Gompers toll in detail about the meeting at the Briggs House, at which action was taken on the A. R. U.

"We decided at this meeting," said Mr. Gompers, "that, since the Prime Minister of England and deemed it expedient to use the great power of Engand to end the coal strike, it would not be be neah the dignity of the President of the United Staes to take some action in this unhappy crisis. to this end we telegraphed him, asking him either to come to Chicago or send a representative. To the telegram the President did not deign to reply. The American Federation of Labor deemed it inexpedient at this time to recommend a strike."

Mr. Gompers read an address to the public ex-

plaining why the organization of which he is pres-dent refused to order a strike. He referred to the town of Pullman as "Pullman's Pharasaical para-

"It would be a very difficult thing for the Amertean Federation of Labor to declare a strike," continued Mr. Gompers. "We could only do it in some matter of general interest, such, for instance, as the establishment of an eight-hour day."

When isked whether he thought a strike justifiable at any time. Mr. Gompers said: "I believe that labor has the right at all times to better its condition. If commerce or industry is incidentally paralyzed it is not the fault of labor, but of the corporations which refuse to grant its just or rea-

parajyed it is not the fault of labor, but of the corponations which refuse to grant its just or reasonabe demands."

When asked how he would solve labor problems Mr. Jompers said: "So long as the present conditions exist there will be strikes. I do not join in his general denunciation of strikes. I regars the strike as the protest of labor against being bound in slavery. But for the strike, labor would never have been given a second thought, except for the amount of work it can produce. Strikes are not the failures that they are usually written down to be. Labor statistics demonstrate that a majority of strikes are won. The reports in New-York show that two-thirds of the strikes in that State have been gained by the strikers. Some time ago I sent out requests for reports on strikes in trades unions affiliated with the American federation of Labor. These reports show that so her cent of the strikes were won, 4 per cent compromised and 15 per cent lost. Even when strikes are lost they have their good effect. They show employers that if they attempt to push their men further down it will be resisted, and will at least prove very expensive. The fact that this honorable commission was called to meet shows that the American Railway Union strike had a beneficial effect. It at least called the attention of the public to the grievances of labor. I believe, however, that this meeting should have been called during the stuke instead of after. It is more like a coroner's jury now to me than anything else."

Mr. Gompers stated that the Brotherhood of Mr. Gomp

g else."
Gompers stated that the Brotherhood of motive Firemen would shortly affiliate with American Federation of Labor, and he bed that the other railroad organizations would follow suit. He added: think the Government ownership of railroads

soon follow suit. He added:
"I think the Government comperate a practicable. If the Government can operate a bankrupt railroad—a thing that it has frequently done—it can certainly operate a railroad which is not bankrupt. But I do not believe any one plan to bankrupt. done-it can certainly operate a later any one plan not bankrupt. But I do not believe any one plan can solve the labor problem. Wage-workers are just like other persons; they will always ask for more, no matter how much they are getting. A man carning \$1 a day will be satisfied for a while with \$1 ba day. A man who earns \$2 a day will not be satisfied with an increase of 10 cents; he will want \$2 5 or \$2 50 a day. If he earns \$5,000 a year he will want an increase of \$1,000 a year, and if he gets \$50,000 he will want the earth."

Mr. Gompers presented many objections to arbitration. He, under no circumstances, favored compulsory arbitration. In regard to insunctions by courts, Mr. Gompers thought the courts often made law where the statutes were silent. These new laws were afterward called precedents. In this way an injustice will sometimes work on the laboring classes by the courts. The witness thought the law should rather conform to present conditions than present conditions to the law.

When he had finished the Commission adjourned until Monday.

SARGENT TELLS THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE

Terre Haute, Aug. 25.-Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has about completed the blennial report which he will submit to the International Convention of the Brothercod, which opens on September 10 at Harrisburg.

He says in part:

He says in part:

There has been a falling off in membership of perhaps 4,000 in the past two years, leaving the perhaps 4,000 in the past two years, leaving the perhaps 4,000 in the past two years, leaving the perhaps 4,000 in the past two years, leaving the perhaps 4,000 in the perhaps and total at 25,000, yet the order is in first-class and total at 25,000 in the perhaps will even consolidation. In my judgment there is no probability that the 25,000 members will even consolidation the newspapers will be made for the consolidation of the various railway labor organizations. The lesson of the American Railway Union strike is that the employe must respect public sentiment and the law; also, that when you have a quarrel with one man you cannot make all others suffer. With one man you cannot make all others suffer. With one man you cannot make all others suffer. With the result. Many good men were mixed up in the the result. Many good men were mixed up in the the result. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult. Many good men were mixed up in the tresult will be to change of the convention will be to change our constitution so that a Brotherhood man cannot our constitution so that a Brotherhood man cannot cepting, of course, the Engineers' Brotherhood.

INTERNAL WARFARE IN THE CHOCTAW NATION Parts, Texas, Aug. 25.—Thursday night a party of Indians surrounded the home of Albert Jackson, n Cedar County, Choctaw Nation. He was sick in bed, but he was forcibly taken out in the yard, where he was shot fifty times. Yesterday other Indians were caught and killed seven miles east of Antiers. Jackson was the cause of the Jones-Locke war of last year. He refused to be arested by the Sheriff, and Governor Jones called out the militia, when Locke protected Jackson. Industrioughout the Nation are becoming uneasy and all are going heavily armed.

ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING BEGINS. sound Lake, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The camp-meeting here to-night and will last until the evening the nere to-night and will last until the evening deptember 2. It will be under the supervision of the presiding elders of the Troy Conference, a number of whom have the reputation of being powerful suborters. The attendance usual at these meetings is very large. With the close of the camp-meeting the annual session ends.

## Beautiful Furniture. A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY AT

FLINT'S EMPORIUM. Women decree it a positive delight to pass through the well-filled departments of Geo. C. Flint Co.'s new furniture establishment at Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West 231

This great house manufactures all its beautiful at its factory in West Nineteenth street. Courteous salesmen are on hand at the 23d street ein-orium to conduct ladies through all the various floors and display goods by either daylight or electric light, and

in each floor space is set apart by rich hangings, so that thy suit may be judged independently.

The present stock is entirely new, and comprises the latest and most artistic styles of home and foreign artists.

All should take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

DISORDER AT A BICYCLE MEET.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED AT ALBANY BY A FALLING STAND-AN ATTACK MADE UPON THE CLUBHOUSE.

Albany, Aug. 25.-Three thousand people this Bicycle Club. After the fifth race meet of the Albany Bicycle Club. After the fifth race the contests were interrupted by a terrific thunder shower, which came up suddenly. The crowds scampered to every available place of shelter on the grounds. The ludges' stand under which was a number of The judges' stand, under which was a number of people and on which stood thirty men, gave way Fish was badly crushed and probably internally injured. He was taken to the baspital. A boy named Lansing had his left aria broken, and another boy named Sweeney was cut across the abdomen.

other boy named Sweeney was cut across the abdomen.

The crowd then sought admission to the clubhouse, which was refused. As a result the windows and doors of the clubhouse were smashed, and a rough-and-tumble fight followed. Three women inside fainted, and a boy's arm was crushed. Before the crowd had quieted the storm ceased. In a rear room of the clubhouse, Janitor Weaver's wife sat all this time watching over the body of her dead child. Mrs. Weaver was in hysterics from the excitement.

WHISKEY STOCK TAKES A TUMBLE. RUMORS THAT THE WESTERN LOAN HAD FAILED CAUSES VIOLENT AGITATION

IN THE MARKET.

There was a big drop in the price of Whiskey certificates yesterday and a lively scramble on the part of the bull faction. The slump seemed to be caused by the report that the negotiations for the loan had fallen through. The market was filled with stop orders and the break came so fast that the actua prices on the Exchange were one point lower than that the Tariff bill had been signed, thus preventing final change over the closing figures of the previous day was a loss of 3% points. It opened at 24 and ad vanced to 24%, then suddenly took a tumble and dropped to 193. It closed at 203. A tremendous amount of the stock was sold in blocks ranging all the way from 300 to 2,000 shares. The total transactions for the day amounted to nearly 90,000 shares. The dealing in this stock was attended with con siderable excitement, and it was believed that a goodsized "scoop" had been manipulated by the Whiskey Trust.

had secured its loan, it was said yesterday that the

Despite the reports from the West that the trust had secured its loan, it was said yesterday that the money had not been paid. It is known that some New-York and Western bankers are willing to accommodate the trust if they can settle the question of the personal liability of the directors for the loan. It is said that the New-Yorkers who are willing to help the trust are Russell Sage, I, and S. Wormser and several banks. It is thought the money will be paid to the trust to-morrow, as it expects to make its collateral satisfactory.

Speculation in Wall Street about the probable action of the President on the Gorman Tariff bill has almost stopped. An occasional rumor started for some stock speculating purpose has been heard in the list two days of the week, but beyond that there is little more talk about it. It is such a relief in the banking community to have the tariff agitation at an end that every one is disposed to let it drop, especially as the Treasury Department has taken steps which indicate that the bill is to become a law. The Custom House officers have received from Washington copies of the new measure and instructions about putting the law into effect. Special Deputy Collector Couch returned yesterday from Washington, where he has been consulting with the Treasury officials about more blunders in the bill. A Custom House officer said yesterday that the new bill was filled with so many errors that he did not dare to speak of half of them for fear the department would have nothing to do but unravel tariff mysteries of the "Bill of Sale."

NEARLY 40,000 BARRELS TAKEN OUT OF BOND.

Baltimore, Aug. 25.-The rush to take whiskey out of bond since the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill is practically at an end in the Maryland dis-Collector Vandiver says that nearly 40,000 barrels of spirits have been taken out, and that the barrels of spirits have been taken out, and that the taxes paid have reached a fraction over \$90,000 during the last two weeks. In spite of the heavy removals, however, not one-fourth of the bonded whiskey in the district has been taken out. The Collector estimates that, approximately, there are still 180,000 barrels of spirits in bond, the total value being about \$15,000,000. Almost every barrel of this will come under the provisions of the new tariff.

G. A. R. DAT AT CHAUTAUQUA.

VETERANS AND THEIR FRIENDS FILL THE FAMOUS GROVE-DR. CADMAN ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Chautauqua, N. I., Aug. 25 (Special).—The last great day of the year at Chautauqua came to-day, when the members of the Grand Army of the Republic marched through Chautauqua's avenues with as proud a step as when the same veterans marched up Pennsylvania-ave, after the war was over and veteral ways that a constant of the same veteral constant of the war was that the war was over and the constant of the war was over and the constant of the constant of the war was over and the constant of th victory was theirs. G. A. R. Day is one of the established annual features of Chautauqua. The established annual features of Chautauqua. The veterans came in large numbers to-day. The morning air rang with the booming of cannon, and with all the exercises of the occasion the reunion was a most delightful one. Many summer tourists have the coming of several thousand veterans and their friends to-day made Chautauqua appear as busy as in midsummer. A patriotic concert was given in the Amphitheatre this morning at 11 o'clock. Patriotic songs were sung and a general good time was had by the soldiers. At 2 o'clock a platform meeting was held in the Amphitheatre. Bishop Vincent ing was held in the Amphitheater. Insert in chautaoqua's educational system and then introduced President Lewis Miller to deliver the address of welcome. This Mr. Miller did, after which he presented Norman R. Thompson, president of the Chautauqua Veteran Union. Secretary of State Palmer was to haze been one of the speakers, but for some unknown reason he did not keep the engagement.

for some unknown reason he did not keep the engagement.

The exercises partook largely of a memorial service in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Wallace Bruce, ex-Consul to Edinburgh, read with fine effect the poem which he composed and read at the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Edinburgh, which monument he was chiefly instrumental in having erected in that city. The address of the day was then delivered by Dr. S. Parks Cadman, of Yonkers, whose subject was "Abraham Lincoln." It is not too much to say that this lecture constitutes the second finest piece of oratory heard here this year. Dr. Cadman is English by birth, but American by adoption. He said that there are some distinguished Englishmen now living who would pay any price if they could erase from the memory of the world what they once said about Lincoln and the Northern cause.

RECEIVERS FOR AN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY Pottsyille, Penn., Aug. 25.—A bill in equity was filed in court to-day by J. C. Bright and John M. Callen, the latter the secretary of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company, asking that receivers be appointed for the concern and that an injunction be granted restraining the Sheriff from selling the property of the company. Judge Pershing granted both applications and named William A. Atkins, president of the company, and Sidney B. Briscoe as the receivers. In the receivership application the value of the plant, which consists of three blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel mills and bridge works, is placed at over \$1,000,000, and it gives employment to over 800 workmen. There is due the company, the petition also says, upward of \$70,000 which cannot be collected owing to the depression in business. It is also set forth that on Wednes in business. It is also set forth that on Wednesday notes to the amount of \$7,700 had gone to protest at the Miners' Bank, and that for some time obligations had been failing due which the company could not meet because of its inability to make collections. Because of the failure to meet these obligations, the Sheriff levied on property and products to the value of \$100,600, and, the petition continues, if they should be sold, the disposal would impair the accurity of \$300,000 of bonds which are secured by mortgage. Upon the completion of the contracts new on hand the company will receive \$200,000. The floating debt is \$241,000.

FOR AN ELECTRIC ROAD TO GETTYSBURG. Baltimore, Aug. Z. (Special).-Contracts have just been awarded for the construction of the second link in an electric ratiroad chain from Baltimore to Gettysburg. A line will be built immediately from Pikesville to Reistertown and Emery Grove, the camp-meeting resort. The Pikesville, Emery Grove and Reistertown Electric Railroad Company was organized last November, but has just begun was organized last November, but has just begun active operations. New-York and Philadelphia capitalists are large holders of the bonds, and it is believed that the Widener-Elkins syndicate holds an interest in it. The owners of the Gettyshurg Electric Railroad, which now runs southeast from Gettysburg several miles toward Baltimore, will extend their line southeast through Littlestown, Penn., to Union Mills, Md. These lines will give an electric route from Baltimore to Gettysburg fifty miles long, as against seventy-two miles by the existing railroad route.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION Pottsville, Penn., Aug. 25.—Another victim of yes- by it, by resorting in time to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, terday's Gilberton colliery disaster, Cornelius Leahy, the inside foreman, died this morning. This is the third death. Leahy was married, and leaves a family of small children. His brother, John Leahy, of Mahanoy City, had been sick in bed for three days. He was told of the accident, and he died during the night from the shock. He leaves a widow and four children.

The colliery officials have put a large force of men at work clearing away the debris caused by the explosion.

Coroner Marshall will insitute a thorough investigation. This is the third death. Leahy was married, and

TARRASCH'S FINE PLAY.

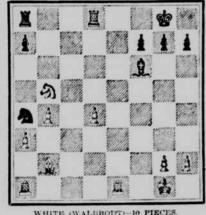
DETAILS OF THE FIFTH GAME OF THE CHESS MATCH AT NUREMBURG.

WALBRODT AN EASY VICTIM-HIS LACK OF JUDGMENT-SOME BRILLIANT MOVES

The fifth game of the chess match between Dr. S. Tarrasch and C. A. Walbrodt, the score of which contest is appended, again demonstrates the superiority of the former. Walbrodt, as may be ex-pected from so young a player, lacks in judgment, and he therefore fell an easy prey to his clever an-tagonist. Tarrasch, it may be added, gave as clever see over the board and his conception of some great game:

WHITE, Turrasen.
P-Q4
P-K3
Kt-KB3
P-B4
Kt-B3
B-K2
Castles (c)
P-Q Kt3
R-Kt2
B Kt2 t-Q B 3 t-B 3 -K 2 (n) 10 KtxKt (7)(c) 11 P-Q Kt 3 12 R-Kt 2 13 B x P 14 Kt-K 2

Position after Black's twenty-seventh move.



25 R-Q B (D) R x R P 36 Kt-Kt 6 R-R 8 37 R x R R x R ch 38 K-B 2 R-Q Kt 8 and Black won after six stx moves.

NOTES BY GUNSBERG.

(a) When both sides have played P-Q B 4, as in this

the district of K 2.

(b) Black's defence is absolutely correct so far.

(c) The exchange of pieces is not to be recommended, P-K B 4 would have been much stronger, for obvious

(e) R-B 3 appears to be the right move here; but either Kt-B 4 or Kt-Kt 3 would have been superior to the

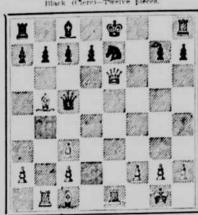
(i) Best under the circumstances, for, if B-B 2, Black has the rejoinder 31... R-K 6, the position beginning with his twenty first move and ending with his last move.

THE COMING MASTERS' TOURNAMENT. SOMETHING ABOUT M. D. JANOWSKI, OF PARIS, WHO WILL BE ONE OF THE PLAYERS AT LEIPSIC.

biennial meeting at the famous printing metropolis, his name is not among the list of 2,464 chess players and authors which was published in 1800 by Professor Johann Berger, of Gratz, in his "Schach Jahrbuch."

will therefore be interesting for The Tribune to learn something about this Parisian expert from the appended game, which was contested against the famous player, M. A. Clerc, at the Cafe clock. de la Regenie, some time ago. The game:

RUY	LOPEZ.	
WHITE. M. D. Janow- BLACK. 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 K1-K-B13 K1-Q-B3 3 B-K15 K1-B2 4 P-Q4 K1 X-Q-P (a) 5 K1 X K1 P X K1 6 P-K5 K1-Q4 7 Q X P K1-K15 (b) 8 Q-K 4 (f) R-B3	WHITE. M. D. Janow ski. 9 Kt - H 3 10 Castles 11 F x B 12 R - Kt 13 R - Kt 14 F - K 6 (5) 15 Q x P	BLACK.  M. A. Clerc B-Kt 5 (*) B x Kt Q-Kt Q-B 4 (c) Kt-K 2 P x P
Position after Wh	tte's fifteenth	



NOTES BY P. LIPKE, HALLE-ON-THE-SAALE. (a) An old defence, which gives White good opportuni-es for a strong attack. 4 ..... PxP or K RtxP is e right continuation. 

THE HAT CROP SHORT.

Canajeharie, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Special reports covering all sections of the United States, Canada and Europe on the hay crop, collected for the crop re-port number of "The Hay Trade Journal," published to-day, show a shortage, as compared with an average crop, of 9 per cent, with 3 per cent of the old remaining in the hands of the hay remaining in the hands of the farmers and dealers. The only section of the United States showing increased acreage is Ohlo and Michigan. The crop in Europe is abundant. Prices at the sea-board markets of the United States vary from \$9\$ to \$17\$ a ton, with a liberal supply arriving.

A CATSF L BOARDING-HOUSE BURNED. Hotel Kanterskill, N. Y., Aug. 25 (Special).-The nouse of R. G. Haines, at Tannersville, was deatroyed by fire this evening. The boarders and in-mates are believed to have escaped without injury.

Avoiding Pain and Peril.

Defensive measures against the foe are ever adopted by a wise commander. You can be commander of the situawhich checks permanently the progress of a maindy, against which medical skill and the resources of materia medica are arrayed. No evidence is more concurrent and convincing than that which proves that the Bitters neutralizes the rheumstic poison and checks its farther development in the system. For malarial and kidney trouble, dyspepsia, want of vitality, nervousness, liver complaint and constipation. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to the leading remedy.

## Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

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Johannis Co., London.



Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Agents for the United States and Canada.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS. REPRESENTATIVE KILGORE'S FAILURE

TO GET A RENOMINATION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP-EXECU-TIVE SESSIONS-ERROR IN THE AN-NOUNCEMENT OF CONFIRMATIONS

Washington, Aug. 25.-There is general regret expressed at the defeat of Representative Constanting B. Kilkore, propularly known as "Buck" Kilgore, for renomination in the Hid Texas district. Colonel Kilgore has been a conspicuous member of the House since the opening of the Lth Congress. Tall and straight, with a fresh, ruddy skin and show-white hair and chin whiskers, wearing the conventional Texas slouched hat when not in his seat, and with an amiable disposition and great story-telling abili-tics, few men have attracted more attention than he, ties, few men have attracted more attention than he, or formed warmer personal relations with a large circle of men in and out of Congress. As an objector he takes rank with Representative Holman, of Indiana. His feat of kicking in the door of the House of Representatives when it was closed to prevent the exit of members during the fight over the Reed rules in the List Congress is well remem-

Colonel Kilgore takes his defeat philosophically. He remarked with a laugh: "It's all right so far as I am concerned. My bleeding country will be the only His defeat is said to be due largely to his port of the policies which Mr. Cleveland believed best for the Democratic party. He voted for ol, of which his district is a large producer, and for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the

E. C. Watts, a prominent citizen of South Carolina, now here, says regarding the contest for the United States Senatorship in his State:

United States Senatorship in his State:

The heat has about all died out of the campaign in South Carolina. It is a foregone conclusion that Governor Tiliman will be elected to the Senate to succeed General Butler. The latter has made a stubborn fight, but he never was "in it" with Tiliman. A great many of the General's friends think he would have fared better had he not tried to placate the Populist wing of the party, or the Reformers, as they style themselves, but instead had planted himself squarely on Democratic ground and upheld the Administration. There is bound to be a reaction in South Carolina sooner or later, but as it is now the agrarian element is in the saddle.

When occasion requires. The rule is as follows:

Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, or whenever the Speaker or any member shall inform the House that he has communications which he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the members and officers thereof, and so continue during the reading of such communications, the debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

House.

The possibility of enforcing this rule was discussed at the time of the Chilian episode, but there was no necessity for such secrecy. In the Senate yesterday it was the fear of no quorum which brought about a legislative session with closed doors.

of House members yesterday a variety of silver among the competitors. How little is known about ligh the ratio of value. They were his own production, this new star may best be judged from the fact that consisting of a Mexican dollar, half-dollar and quarter. A small part of the coin had been punctured, and the opening extended to admit the desired quantity of gold to establish the ratio between the metals. Mr. Barnes exhibited his work as an example of what is by some financiers regarded as the true solution of practical bimetallism.

arnouncement of confirmations by the Senate in ex-ecutive session yesterday. Those confirmations, as communicated by the executive clerk to the press, are simply indicated by numbers, and it is easy for a mistake in a number to convey the impression that nominee has been confirmed whose case has not even been called up for action. This happened yesterlay. The executive clerk gave out No. 86 as being confirmed. No. 86 was Mr. Dunning, postmaster at Rome, N. Y. The number should have been S6, which stood for J. D. Brennan, postmaster at Medina, N. Y. Mr. Brennan was confirmed, Mr. Dunning, was held. ning was not.

TRYING TO TRACE THE LAKE CURRENTS. Washington, Aug. 25.-Professor Mark W. Harrington, chief of the Weather Bureau, recently returned from a trip along the northwest shore of Lake Superior, undertaken with the purpose of determining the surface drift there in order to com-plete the weather bureau maps showing the cur-rents of the great lakes. The Professor was accompanied by N. B. Conger, the inspector of the lake marine work. The trip was made in a sail-boat with a crew of three men, in which the Professor and his companions coasted the northwest shore of Lake Superior and the shores of Isle Royale, proceeding thence to Port Arthur.

Owing to the character of the northwest coast of Lake Superior and the shores of Isle Royale, which are rocky and steep, with a heavy surf. it is impossible for the current bottles, used in the de-termination of lake currents, to be landed without impossible for the currents, to be landed without breakage. In fact, only one current bottle has been recovered from these shores and that in a deep inlet on Isle Royale which the seas did not reach, owing to the absence of information to be obtained in the usual way. Professor Harrington was forced to rely upon other methods, such as the indications of driftwood, the drift of wreckage and the accounts of fishermen; also direct observations of the drift of floating objects, the distribution of surface temperatures, etc.

Professor Harrington reports to the Secretary that from the sources of information obtained and the observations made he has found it possible fully to complete the scheme of surface currents for Lake Superior as shown on the map which accompanies the report.

Many temperature observations were taken during the trip, observations which showed some interesting facts. It was found, for instance, that the temperature of the water in Lake Superior is very low, especially in the open lake, failing sometimes in July and August below 40 degrees.

A REPORT ON LEAD PRODUCTION. Washington, Aug. 25.-An Important preliminary

report on the subject of lead has just been made by Special Agent C. Kirchhoff to the Geological Survey of the Interior Department. The report shows that the production of that metal for the first six months of 1894, as compared with the first and second halves of 1893, was as follows: De-silverized lead—First half 1894, net tons, 86,772; first silverized lead—First half 1894, het tons, 95,712; first half 1893, het tons, 95,921; second half 1893, net tons, 101,199. Soft lead—First half 1894, het tons, 15,610; first half 1893, het tons, 16,365; second half 1893, het tons, 15,637. Available for home market—First half tons, 15,037. Available for home market—First half 1894, net tons, 80,999; first half 1893, net tons, 99,696; second half 1893, net tons, 29,496. Contents of Mexican and Canadian ores—First half 1894, net tons, 9,786; first half 1893, net tons, 15,869; second half 1893, net tons, 15,869; second half 1893, net tons, 13,94, net tons, 51,294; first half 1893, net tons, 80,690. Included in the above desilverized lead are 2,375 tons of hard lead produced in the first half of 1893. The most striking feature in the statistics presented, says the report, is the heavy falling off in the quantity of lead drawn from domestic sources, If proves that the heavy decline in the price of It proves that the heavy decline in the price of It proves that the heavy decline in the price of It proves that the heavy decline in the price of lead and the prostration of the silver mining industry have seriously affected the lead industry of the Rocky Mountain States and Territories.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The following changes have taken place in fourth-class postmasters:

New-York—T. P. Lawler, Garden City, vice L. H. Cunleff, removed; F. S. Phipps, Short Track, vice George Voss, removed.

Pennsylvania, James Hutchin, Carrick, vice F. George Voss, removed.

Pennsylvania-James Hutchin, Carrick, vice F. Bernharding, resigned; Forest Hausman, Ritters-ville, vice M. G. Heckman, removed; F. P. Gordon,

Robinsonville, vice S. M. Hanks, removed; J. R. Lashell, Stoops, vice I. N. Scott, removed; D. S. Brown, Wilawana, vice E. T. Leely, resigned.

CONGRESSMEN FLEEING WASHINGTON. DEMOCRATS DEJECTED-THEIR REPUBLICAN O PONENTS CORRESPONDINGLY HOPEFUL.

Washington, Aug. 25 (Special) .- For a number

days past members of the House of Representa-tives have been leaving Washington singly and in squals, and when that body meets on Tuesday to hold its last sitting for this session, hardly a corporal's guard of the total membership will be found in attendance, if the hegira continues at the rate of departures during the last twenty-four hours.

If the remarks dropped by many of the Northern has perfect freedom of motion; his trousers fit him perfectly, yet he never tears a button from his waist-never tears open a button-hole or rips out the inside waist bands of his trouand Western Democrats, and by not a few of the Southern representatives, are fairly indicative of their real feelings, they are going home in an ugly and gloomy mood, expecting not to continue the "campaign of education" which they engaged in with so much spirit and enthusiasm two years ago,

but to make a series of apologies for what the Democratic Congress and Administration have failed to do, and attempt to furnish satisfactory explanations and excuses for the "undemocratic in violation of party piedges. Most of them frankly admir in private conversation that the task before them is an almost hopeless one, and that the prosthem will dare openly to criticise, much less attack, President Cleveland, and yet nearly every one of them curses him in private and holds him chiefly responsible for the predicament in which portant political campaign. Some of them even go a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives, in order that his Administration might escape a part of the responsibility, all of which it Democratic until March 3, 1897. This is an extreme, and probably erroneous view of the mat-ter, despite the great fatigue that the President must experience on account of having a Democratic Congress "on his hands" for more than a Republicans are going home in a very different

mood from the Democrats. They feel more keenly and deplore more deeply than do their political opponents the disaster and distress brought upon country by the people themselves when they turned the Government over to the Democratic party, but they are full of hope and courage, in-spired by the belief that the people realize the mistake they made two years ago, and are ready to correct it at the first opportunity. They also realize another vital fact, and that is the necessity strengthening and fortifying every line of attack upon the party in power and thoroughly exposing its shortcomings and misdeeds. They know hat the fight will be a stubborn and bitter one, and that the victory they hope for and expect to win must be the fruit of hard, earnest, constant toil

that the light will be a stubborn and bitter one, and that the victory they hope for and expect to win must be the fruit of hard, earnest, constant toll from this time until the polls close in November.

The munitions of war have been furnished to them in lavish abundance by the enemy, and what remains to be done is to use them effectively. The Democrats are not only dispirited, but they are distracted by factional feads and confronted on every hand by broken piedges and unfulfilled promises, and the Republicans have not furnished them with ammunition for the purposes of attack. So far as one can discover from the closest observation, the Republican minority in both branches of Congress has not only made no serious mistake, but on the contrary its course has been marked since the LiHld Congress assembled, nearly thirteen months ago, by patriotism, discretion and consummate ability.

One Republican Congressman who takes a hopeful view of party prospects is Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, who will leave Washington for his St. Louis home to-morrow. Since Mr. Joy, of the Xith Missouri District, was unjustly ousted from his seat by an unscrupuious party majority against the protests of an overwhelming majority of the decemt people of that district, irrespective of party, Mr. Bartholdt has been the sole Republican Representative in Congress from that State, which to-day contains nearly 200,000 Republican voters, He has been a most faithful, intelligent and efficient Representative, not only of his sourd in general, and has succeeded in establishing himself in a position of influence rarely obtained by a member of the House of Representatives in his first term of service. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day Mr. Bartholdt remarked:

"I fee, confident that the Republicans will have more members from the 'sold South' in the next House of Representatives than in this one, where we now have a bare half-dozen. We will carry the three St. Louis districts, and probably two other districts in Missouri, if we make n

Washington, Aug. 25 .- At last the naval authorities have come to the conclusion that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is a failure for the purpose for which she was designed. They have been hovering on the verge of this decision for several years. The Vesuvius is a long narrow, cigar-shaped craft, and was designed to be a terror of the seas, fitted as she was, and still is, with three great pneuma tubes set in a line in her bow and designed for pro-jecting dynamite shells. These tubes are set at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and cannot be aimed, except through the response of the vessel to the rudder. A number of tests prepared naval officers for the final failure. Captain Sampson, chief of the Naval Rureau of Ordinance, was sent recently to Sandy Hook to witness the performance of dynamite guns there, with a view to determing whether the pneumatic guns on the cruiser were not fitted for their intended purpose. Captain Sampson returned to duty at the Navy Department to-day, absolutely convinced that the dynamite cruiser idea embraced in the Vesuvius is a failure, and the vessel will be changed to a "torpedo chaser," according to plans recently made. except through the response of the vessel to the

A MESSAGE OF DEATH FOUND IN A BOTTLE

GEORGE FASSOLD LEFT WORD IN THIS WAY THAT HE WAS GOING TO KILL HIM-SELF, BUT HE DIDN'T.

Alfred L. Brown, of No. 64 Clark-st., Jersey City, brought to the Church-st. police station yesterday afternoon a note which he found yesterday morning in a bottle at Communipaw. The note said that George Fassold, of No. 104 Avenue B, this city, intended to commit suicide by drowning.

The bottle containing the letter was an ordinary whiskey flask. It was found lying near the water's edge at Communipaw. The letter was as follows:

Being tired of life, I concluded to consign myself to
the deep. I am a fence builder by trade and am
out of work. May I be forgiven by all my friends!
Yours in death, GEORGE FASSOLD.

Yours in death,

The message was written with a lead pencil on a dirty piece of brown paper.

Fassold lived with his parents and sister. He was Fassoid lived with his parents and sister. He was twenty-five years old, and was a carpenter by trade. His family were inclined to believe at first that he had carried out the threat made in the bottled message, although they know of no reason why he should commit suicide. He left home last Wednesday morning to do some work in Communipaw, and took his tools and working clothes along. Fassoid came home late last night apparently as well as ever.

DEATH OF MRS. N. Q. POPE.

Mechanics' Falls, Me., Aug. 25,-Mrs. Abbey E. Pope, aged thirty years, wife of N. Q. Pope, of New-York, died suddenly at the home of E. A. Gammon, at Mechanics' Falls, last night. Mr. and Gammon, at Mechanics Falls, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Pope, with a party of friends, who were staying at their summer home in Roland, were returning from a week's coaching tour and were entertained by Mr. Gammon last evening. During the evening Mrs. Pope was taken suddenly ill and died. Her body will be taken to Brooklyn in a special car on Monday.

ELI WHITNEY, JR., INVENTS A COTTON-PICKER. New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 25.-Eli Whitney, of this city, grandson of the famous inventor of the cotton gin, has in turn invented a "harvester" for cotton picking. The present Eli Whitney owns the factory in which his grandfather worked near Lake Whitney in this city, and perfected his invention in the factory erected by Eli Whitney, sr.

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT BUT WAS RESCUED F. L. Boyd, a man forty-one years old, who gives his address as No. 22 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, at-tempted to commit suicide last night by jumping from the ferryboat Hamilton while she was on her way from New-York to Brooklyn. Some of the men in the ferryboat Republic saw him jump over-board and hauled him out before he became uncon-scious. Inquiry was made at No. 22 Clymer-st. and it was found that nobody answering to his name or description lived at that address.

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needed want.

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Tribune readers who will send Aspell & Co. their names and addresses will receive by return mail a very valuable and interesting price list. needed want.

THE ELEVATOR FIGHT AGAIN ON.

DEMANDS MADE UPON WESTERN RAILROADS FOR EQUITABLE GRAIN-HANDLING FACILITIES. Chicago, Aug. 25.-The elevator trouble, settled,

most persons supposed, by the compromise agree-ment adopted by ballot on the Board of Trade some time ago, has broken out again. This time there is a new party in it—the railroad companies. There have been filed with three of the great Western systems peremptory demands, and by a dozen of the receiving and shipping firms of the

Western systems peremptory demands, since of dozen of the receiving and shipping firms of the Board of Trade, that terminal facilities for the handling of grain and flaxseed be furnished that will not violate, as it is said the present grain-elevator system does, the plainest and most important provisions of the Interstate Commerce law. The roads upon which notice has been served are the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central and the Burlington.

The demands are signed by the firms which led the fight against the elevators on the Board of Trade, Boyden & Co., Snydecker, Tyffe & Co., and others, under Section 3 of the Interstate Commerce law, which makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preferences or advantage to any particular description of traffic, it is expected them. They are the preliminaries, however, of a legal fight between the grain trade and the rall-roads.

FLOCKING TO SEE THE TRAINED ANIMALS. Although the end of the season at Manhattan is fast approaching, last week saw the largest crowds of the season at the Hagenbeck Arena. The programme at this show is so varied that one may visit it several times before seeing all there is to be seen. This week, Professor Darling and his five Nubian lions will appear at the performances, while Mr. Mehrmann and his famous performances, while Mr. Mehrmann and his famous group will be seen in the evening only. Among the other acts announced are Penje's riding lioness Helena, and the horse Columbus; Mile. Berg's trained elephant Topsy. Shetland ponies and boarhounds, Signor Barr's boxing and wrestling bears, Mile. Sakantola and her den of boa constrictors, the children's favorite number. Mile. Miklosy and her trained cockatoos, M. Beketow with his Ruesian bears and midget trained donkeys, and Captain Weston's trained seals, Bibby and Bobby.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN ALABAMA

Selma, Ala., Aug. 25.-The heaviest rains known for many years have fallen here since last Wedr day, doing great damage to crops. About 400 bales day, doing great damage to crops. About 409 bales of unpicked cotton are ruined. Over 1,000 acres of corn in this county are destroyed. Reports received state that the swollen streams have submerged at least 5,000 acres of the lowlands. Rain has fallen to the depth of six inches in the last twenty-four hours.

Take the Southwestern Limited of the New-York Central for St. Louis, Cincinus it and Chicago.